

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNDER BOND.

Messrs Higgins and Barry Held by Commissioner Cassin to Answer.

Superintendent Wilson Made Fine Witness For the Two Defendants.

Other Men Malignantly Assailed by Chief Prosecuting Witness.

STAND FOR LIBERTY OF PRESS

At 11 o'clock last Saturday morning Messrs. William M. Higgins and John J. Barry, representing the Kentucky Irish American Company, appeared before United States Commissioner Henry Cassin with their attorney, W. M. Smith, to find out whether the charge against them of violating the United States mail laws should be upheld or dismissed. Commissioner Cassin was short and to the point. He said he had read Mr. Smith's brief carefully, yet he felt that there was sufficient evidence to warrant him in holding the defendants to answer to the Federal grand jury on October 10. He fixed the bond in each case at \$200, which was promptly furnished, with Alderman James Treacy as surety. The examination had been conducted before Commissioner Cassin on Thursday afternoon of last week, at which time Frank McGrath, Chairman of the City and County Committee, jointly accused with Messrs. Higgins and Barry, was acquitted.

Daniel E. O'Sullivan, erstwhile editor of the Critic and later of O'Sullivan's Opinion, was the chief complainant. At no time in his testimony did he deny anything said about him in the Kentucky Irish American of April 15, but he complained of blue pencil marks on a number of copies. Mr. O'Sullivan has been in the newspaper business so long that he ought to have known how to avoid the blue pencil.

In Attorney Smith's brief, of which Commissioner Cassin spoke, particular attention was called to the testimony of Thomas S. Wilson, Superintendent of second class mails and welsher of mails at the Louisville Post-office. Mr. Wilson had been called by the prosecution, or rather the Government. On his direct testimony he said that the Kentucky Irish American had been duly entered in the United States mails as second class matter, and that at all times it had complied with all of his instructions and requirements. The testimony of Mr. Wilson ought to show conclusively that the Kentucky Irish American had no intention of violating the law.

There is one point that was not allowed to be brought out in the examination before the Commissioner—the fact that Mr. O'Sullivan had written fierce screeds in O'Sullivan's Opinion and in the Critic and Herald.

The Kentucky Irish American is in possession of certain records that will show that O'Sullivan referred to Democratic leaders in "Protest" in houses of ill fame. The letters used were about as large as he could use in a newspaper. Time and again he referred to a former Councilman by his wife's name and always in terms of derision. In the Herald article that provoked a reply from the Kentucky Irish American O'Sullivan referred to the present Democratic City and County Committee as reeking with the fumes of stale beer and cheap whisky. In the publication of O'Sullivan's Opinion never was there an issue in which he did not abuse the Messrs. Whallen. He sought in one issue to arouse religious strife by dancing in furring headlines. "Forty-two Catholics on the Whallen ticket."

Was there a leak, or was it a coincidence? The Louisville Evening Post on Thursday of last week had the story concerning Messrs. Higgins, Barry and McGrath set up and printed before the defendants had been notified that warrants had been issued for them.

In conclusion the Kentucky Irish American desires to thank its many old and new friends for proffers of assistance in the emergency. It would be ungrateful did it act otherwise. At no time has it had any disposition to disobey the law, but it will stand always for the liberty and the exaltation of the press. The character of this prosecution will be apparent to all when they learn the fact that we have received letters from Washington, D. C., containing positive information that no complaint against the Kentucky Irish American has ever been filed there.

CHANGES IN ASSISTANTS.

Rev. Father Donald J. Manning, associate rector of Holy Trinity church, New Albany, has been transferred to Richmond, Ind., where he will be associate rector of St. Mary's church. He will be succeeded by Rev. Father J. J. Ryan, who was recently ordained at St. Meinrad's Abbey.

ATTENDED JUBILEE.

Among the Kentucky clergy who attended the silver sacerdotal jubilee of the Rev. Father J. H. Hillbrand at Evansville, Ind., last week were

Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, Abbot of Gethsemane; Rev. Jerome Preiser, O. M. C., Louisville; Rev. S. A. Holleran, Irvington; Rev. Edward S. Fitzgerald, Owensboro; Rev. Edward J. Lynch, of Henderson; Rev. Joseph Odendahl, of Stanley; Rev. Ignatius M. Ahmann, of Covington; Rev. G. A. Weiss, of Louisville; Rev. G. N. Conner, of Owensboro; Rev. B. A. Cunningham, of Union county; Rev. A. J. Thome, of Louisville, and Rev. F. X. Havelburg, of Henshaw, Ky.

ADVANCING AGE

Has Begun to Tell on Venerable Pope Plus.

Advancing years and the worry of many responsibilities are beginning to tell on Pope Plus X., says the Rome correspondent of the Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, N. Y. He writes:

The head of the Catholic church has entered upon his seventy-sixth year, having been born June 2, 1835. It must be admitted that the years of his pontificate have told well on him. With hair white as snow, of frame a good deal heavier than when he came from Venice, the Holy Father has not that powerfully athletic appearance for which he was distinguished eight years ago. I well remember how, at an audience a month or so after the coronation of Plus X., the prevailing thought in my mind was that a blow from the strong right hand of the new Pope should suffice to tell an ox.

But advancing years and a stormy pontificate have proved unable to make Plus X. one whit less kind than he has ever been. Those gray, kindly eyes that pierce into your very soul are still the same, always ready to twinkle at a jest or to grow serious in sympathy with suffering. Years of toil and suffering for the church founded by Christ have indeed made themselves felt exteriorly, but they have proved powerless to make any change in the strong, kindly soul which the heart of Christendom has gone out.

VISITORS

From County Board Attend Meeting of Division 4, A. O. H.

Division 4, A. O. H., had a splendid attendance at its meeting on Monday night with President John H. Hennessy occupying the chair. The greatest enthusiasm over the picnic to be held at Phoenix Hill Park on July 20 was apparent. County President D. J. Coleman was on hand and complimented Division 4. John G. Hession, of Division 3, expressed his pleasure at seeing such an enthusiastic gathering of Hibernians, and hoped that members of Division 4 would pay a return visit to Division 3. Both Messrs. Coleman and Hession deplored the fact that several prominent Irishmen could be found boosting other societies instead of the A. O. H. President Hennessy made a nice talk thanking County President Coleman and Mr. Hession for their visit and said he hoped all the county officers would follow their precedent.

Con O'Leary was elected to membership, and Harry J. Brady, the Division Treasurer and one of its old wheel-horses, was reported seriously ill. This news was received with regret.

FINAL REPORT

Of St. Louis' Bertrand Bazar and the Amount Realized.

The Executive Committee of St. Louis Bertrand's bazar had its final meeting on Wednesday evening when the total sum realized was found to be \$9,500—\$3,000 having been collected by popular subscription and \$6,500 realized from the sale of articles in the hall. The expenses amounted to \$250, leaving \$9,250 net. All of this money was turned over to Rev. J. R. Clark, O. P., Prior of St. Louis Bertrand's church, and was used by him in liquidating the heavy indebtedness on that church as well as meeting the cost of some alleys recently made.

The Holy Name Society booth was credited with bringing in the largest amount, \$1,177.20; the Blessed Virgin's Sodality booth followed with \$1,116.64; the Altar Society booth \$694.66; the bean board and telegraph office \$668.66; the country store \$637.14; Plus X. sewing school \$590.11; St. Thomas Sodality \$544.26; the refreshment stand \$309.33; door receipts \$206.70; and the receipts at the wheel of fortune \$231.82. This is conceded to have been the most successful bazar ever given by the parish.

GOES TO LEBANON.

Rev. Father Charles Rahn, who was recently ordained to labor in this diocese, has been assigned to Lebanon as assistant to the Rev. Father Joseph A. Hogarty, pastor of St. Augustine's church there. Father Hogarty has a very large white congregation and is preparing to build a church for the large number of colored Catholics of Lebanon and vicinity. Father Rahn will be of much assistance to the overworked pastor.

ANSWERED.

"God Save the King" Adapted From an Old Irish Air.

Able and Spirited Reply to an Editorial in Louisville Times.

Weak Response From Man Who Wrote of Treason and Plots.

HE FLEW TO THE BIBLE

That scion of the house of Disraeli who writes leading editorials for the Louisville Evening Times, who insults Irish Americans and Catholics whenever he has an opportunity, took occasion on last Saturday to flaunt "God Save the King" in the faces of a free American people. To the house-tops he shouted his knowledge of Bernadotte and Whitechapel. Possibly he is more familiar with those districts than with music. "God Save the King" is really an adaptation from old Irish music. The Times' editorial was one to catch the unwary, but there was one upon the watch tower. The Rev. Father Patrick Walsh, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, answered the Times, and his answer was published in the paper on Wednesday afternoon. Father Walsh said:

The leading editorial in last Saturday's Times at first filled me with hope that its brilliant and versatile editor had discovered some new evidence of the origin of the air known as the English national anthem, but on further perusal I found none. In place of any new evidence, there was the suppression or exclusion of an historical development of facts recently brought out by Dr. Gratton Flood. "The first public performance of 'God Save the King' is stated to have been at a dinner in 1740, when it is said to have been sung by Henry Carey, as his own composition, both words and music."

The fact that Henry Carey was the author of both (words and music) is testified to by J. Christopher Smith, Handel's amanuensis, and by Dr. Harrington's "Groves' Dictionary of Music, vol. II, page 188. And this is now further confirmed by the recent researches of W. H. Gratton Flood, Mus. D., embodied in his work, "A History of Irish Music," on page 272: "Henry Carey, an Anglo-Irishman, is best known for his adaptation of an old Irish folk song to 'God Save the King,' the English National Anthem."

Along with the above said suppression, there are a few glaring assumptions, so enveloped in a sweet flow of language that an ordinary reader would not notice them. The first assumption is that the origin of the air is a mystery and that it so continues. Another assumption of the editor is contained in this strange passage: "If it is really to be ascribed, in the form we all know, to Henry Carey, who died in 1743, we must have to deny his origin to England, since it is positive it was a favorite in France a century before."

Who does not know that, if it is really to be ascribed to Henry Carey, we must deny its origin, not only to England, but also to France, and everybody else? Who does not see in these words the assumption that the air, in the form we all know, is precisely the same as the one which was a favorite in France a century before? This is the very thing that needs demonstration. Mere assertion will not suffice. The proof is the thing; bring it forth; then and not till shall I concede one jot or tittle. In the last paragraphs the editor tells us that it is always difficult to follow the genesis of national music, that anthems are evolutions that grow by accretion, so that no one can say for certain the time and the place they came into being. Who does not know the wonders that have been accomplished by honest research in recent years? Many false claims have been traced to their source and truth has come forth triumphant.

A striking example of this appeared in Sunday's Courier-Journal, in the magnificent vindication of the character of Webster by Henry Watterson.

The editor's favoring the claim of John Bull is best answered by Encyclopedia Britannica: "A claim made on his behalf to the composition of the music of the national anthem has given rise to much discussion, but it seems now generally agreed that the claim is not well founded." Vol. IV, page 518. The same may be justly said of the time assigned by the editor for the composition of the words, the time of gunpowder plots, treason, etc.

An answer like this would squelch any ordinary man. Not so a son of the house of Disraeli. He answered Father Walsh's argument in the same edition of the Louisville Times by evading the question. Listen to this evasion:

"The Rev. Father Patrick Walsh takes us to task with respect to certain speculations and assertions in a recent editorial with the above caption. As to one of them touching on Henry Carey, the musical 'Anglo-Irishman,' whatever that is, we may join frankly and heartily in

his friendly dig; even as an Irish 'bull' we are afraid the statement would not pass muster, and the joke, though it be on ourselves, is too good for us to advance the obvious pleas of a lapsus penne."

"But we did not credit the authorship of the British national anthem to Dr. John Bull, though much might be said for his claim, which is at least as traditional as Carey's, and we do continue to hold to the view that the words and the air were well known in the earliest Jacobean days, and are strengthened in that belief by a circumstance which may fairly be held to be corroborative."

"The version of the Bible commonly, though erroneously, known as the 'authorized,' was the work of a body of scholars and divines between, we remember, the years 1603 and 1611; considered as literature it is a wonderful performance, and may be taken as setting forth the best English practice of the day. There, in the second book of Kings, chapter XL, verse 12, will be found the following description of the coronation of Joash: 'And he brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, God save the king.'"

"We have been told that the Hebrew words could be more accurately rendered, 'May the king live (forever)'; in any event the use of the phrase, 'God save the king,' may be accepted as proof that it was a popular form of salutation a century before Carey flourished. The translators simply transferred the common and accepted greeting to a place where it would be at home."

Originally the Times man talked about the air, so did Father Walsh. When he saw he had been mistaken the Times man forsook the air and took refuge in the Bible. He replied to honest criticism by evasion and facetiousness.

The Times man is evidently of the opinion that Irish-Americans belong to the Times because he thinks the Republican party owns the negroes. Young Disraeli's wings need clipping.

ON THE GO.

The King and Queen Will Spend a Week in Ireland.

Important among the events following coronation day in London will be the visit of the King and Queen to Ireland, from July 7 to 12. They will arrive at Kingstown on the 7th, and will be met by the Lord Lieutenant and driven to Dublin. The programme for the succeeding days of the royal visit is thus announced:

July 8—Opening of Royal College of Science. Visit to Phoenix Park races. Dinner at the Castle.

July 9—Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Visit to Arane Industrial School. Inspection of pensioners and girls at Drummond Institute.

July 10—His Majesty receives addresses at the Castle and holds a levee. The Queen receives an address from women of Ireland and visits Combe Hospital. Visit to Leopardstown race course. State banquet at the Castle. His Majesty afterward holds a chapter of the Order of St. Patrick.

July 11—The King inspects the Royal Irish Constabulary at the Vice-regal Lodge and attends a review of the troops and the presentation of colors in Phoenix Park. Garden party at the Castle in the evening.

July 12—Their Majesties leave Dublin and embark at Kingstown aboard the Victoria and Albert.

SURE TO WIN.

One of the candidates for high honors in Democratic ranks that will carry Louisville and Jeffersonville today is James Garnett, of Adams county, who aspires to be Attorney General. Mr. Garnett is an attorney of standing in the State and has friends all over Kentucky. Young, alert, trained and alive to the people's interests, he will make an ideal Attorney General for the State. Mr. Garnett is the only candidate for Democratic State honors from the Eleventh district. It is generally conceded that Mr. Garnett will be nominated, and if he is he will carry to the Democrats a big Republican vote from his friends in the Eleventh district. His nomination means additional strength to the Democratic party.

SUMMONED SUDDENLY.

Deep sympathy is felt for the family of Miss Virginia Barbour, a member of the 1911 graduating class of the Girls' High School, who died at her home near Huber's Station, Bullitt county, late Sunday night. Death was due to uremic poison following an illness of a few hours. The deceased was not quite nineteen years old, and was the daughter of John R. T. Barbour, of the Louisville Water Company. Besides her parents she is survived by four sisters; Misses Mary Jane, Clara, Mildred and Pauline Barbour, and a brother, Harold Barbour. The funeral took place from St. Mary Magdalene's church in this city on Wednesday morning.

WILL RUN AGAIN.

Hon. Michael C. Thornton has announced his candidacy to succeed himself as a member of the Indiana Legislature from Floyd county. Mr. Thornton has been an ardent advocate of improvement in street paving laws.

OLD GLORY

Has Waved Aloft for 134 Years and Has Never Surrendered.

Saucy Jack Barry Demanded Colors for His Ship.

Philadelphia Seamstress Made the First Flag of the Nation.

STARS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Next Tuesday will be July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and the Stars and Stripes will be displayed on every hand. It is not amiss therefore to say something concerning the history of the American flag.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress in session at Philadelphia established the insignia of the American flag. It would have been difficult for Congress to have improved the consciousness of the resolution it adopted in these words:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

As early as July 4, 1775, the attention of the Committee of Safety of the Colony of Pennsylvania was directed to the protection of the Delaware river, to prevent the entrance of warships of Great Britain, and the construction of galleys, fire boats and other watercraft for the defence of Philadelphia was begun. Thirteen boats were afloat on the Delaware river on September 15 that year, severally provided with two howitzers, besides swivels, pikes and muskets. By August 1, 1776, the number of vessels in commission was twenty-seven, having 768 men enrolled for active service aboard them. The fleet was at that time recognized as the Pennsylvania State Navy.

William Richards, who had been appointed on May 21, 1776, the "husband" or storekeeper of the fleet, desiring to be provided with colors and signal flags, addressed in August a letter to the "Council of Safety," in which he said:

"I hope you have agreed what sort of colours I am to have made for the Galleys, &c., as they are much wanted."

"You will please order how you have the Galleys paid for that are bought for the Provincial Store, for I am in want of a sum of money for that and the Signals."

Writing again, on October 15, he repeated the need of colors for the fleet and called attention to the want of a design or delineation by which to pattern them, saying:

"Commodore Barry was with me this morning and says the Fleet has not any Colours; to hoist if they should be called on Duty; it is not in my power to get them done until there is a design fixed on to make the Colours by."

Seven months later, or on May 29, 1777, entry was made in the minutes of the State Navy Board: "An Order on William Webb to Elizabeth Ross, for fourteen pounds twelve shillings and two pence, for Making Ships' Colours, &c., put into William Richards' Store, £13 12s. 2d."

The celebration in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1777, of the first anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence occasioned the first public display of all the "ships' colors" made by Elizabeth Ross for the vessels of the fleet of the Pennsylvania State navy.

Want of space in the newspapers printed during the war of the Revolution for the immediate publication of important information delayed for weeks the public announcement of the institution of the flag. Writing at Albany in his journal on August 3, 1777, Dr. James Thatcher, a surgeon in the Continental army, alludes to finding in the newspapers reaching the city announcements of the resolution establishing the flag of the United States. As late as September 5 that year the announcement of the passage of the resolution appeared in the Boston Gazette.

In the defence of Fort Schuyler, earlier known as Fort Stanwix, on the west side of the Mohawk river, 110 miles from Albany, the most memorable of the incidents connected with it was what is believed to have been the first display on a battlefield of the flag of the United States. Newspapers had been brought to the fort by some of the officers of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment containing the resolution of the Continental Congress instituting the flag. This becoming known to the garrison, an eager desire was expressed to have the tricolored emblem flying above the fort.

A hasty search was made early on Sunday morning, August 3 for suitable material with which to make the flag. An ample quantity of homespun linen for the stars and of white and red cloth for the stripes was readily found, but nothing appropriate in color for the field seemed obtainable. The searchers were finally gladdened by the generous tender made by Capt. Abraham Swartwout of his blue cloth cloak for the material wanted for the field.

The voluntary contribution elicited from Col. Peter Gansevoort the promise of a gift of broadcloth of like quantity and value as that of the cloak.

Near the end of that day the completed flag, fastened to a halyard running to the top of a tall pole, lay covered at the foot of it. As the shadow of the west wall began lengthening across the parade within the fort the drummers beat the "assembly." The garrison, except that part on guard, assembled on the open space in the center of the fort and stood confronting the Adjutant, who after announcing the orders of the day unfolded a newspaper and read the resolution of Congress establishing the flag.

As they watched the hoisting of the primal emblem of the independence of the thirteen colonies and the breaking out of its folds in the baptismal light of the descending sun, the patriots voiced their joy in loud and repeated cheers, while the musicians prolonged the beating of their drums in honoring salutes to the floating flag.

FIGHT RESUMED.

Parliament Reassembles and Veto Measures is Attacked.

The coronation recess ended Saturday and the British Parliament reassembled on Monday. The struggle over the veto power of the Lords was immediately resumed. In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne gave notice of a series of amendments to the veto bill. His changes will provide for the exclusion from that measure bills such as that relating to home rule for Ireland, for a joint sitting in case of disagreement between the two houses and for a referendum in other cases.

As it is quite certain the Government will not accept these amendments if passed by the Lords another deadlock and eventually the creation of 500 additional Peers seems the only outcome unless the Lords yield.

Premier Asquith declares he has King George's promise to create the necessary Peers, while the Tory leaders declare that Mr. Asquith is only bluffing.

JULY 4 FETE.

Big Picnic For St Paul Church and School.

One of the big Independence day fetes will be the picnic at Phoenix Hill Park for the benefit of St. Paul's church and school. Euchre and lotto games will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be many useful and handsome prizes for both afternoon and evening games.

Tickets of admission are being sold at twenty-five cents, and each ticket holder has an opportunity to be awarded a load of coal, a parlor stove, a case of wine, pair of blankets, half barrel of flour or a lady's fall suit. A good union band will furnish the music.

Friends of Rev. Father Thomas A. York have never failed to rally to the support of St. Paul's and the picnic next Tuesday promises to eclipse any of former years. A feature will be the banquet supper, at which it is expected Mayor Head and the General Council will be special guests.

IMPRESSIVE

Ceremonies Attend Blessing of New Chapel Cornerstone.

Owing to the indisposition of the Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue, the Very Rev. James P. Cronin, V. G., presided at the ceremonies attending the blessing of the cornerstone of the new chapel at St. Anthony's Hospital at dusk last Sunday evening. Father Cronin was assisted by the Rev. Dr. George W. Schumann and Rev. Father George Weiss. Many other clergy were present in cassocks and surplices.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Ignatius Wilkens, O. F. M., who dwelt on the necessity of erecting a new chapel for St. Anthony's because the present one is entirely inadequate. Just prior to the blessing of the cornerstone there was a procession of the clergy escorted by the two local companies of the Uniform Rank, C. K. of A. The scene was as impressive one and was witnessed by several thousand people.

The new chapel adjoins the hospital on the north, and will be three stories high, thus giving the patients on each floor access to worship at any time. The estimated cost is \$25,000, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

NEW JESUIT WORK.

"Among the Algonquians," Volume III, of the history of the "Pioneer Priests of North America," by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, is now sent out by the publishers, the American Press, New York. Its pages tell of the stirring record of the group of heroes and martyrs who labored among the Algonquians, the confederation that made a larger figure in our history than any other Indian family. The volume contains many handsome illustrations. It will be sent postpaid for \$2.20.

PRIMARY

Today to Nominate Democratic Candidates for the Various State Offices.

William Addams Now Seems to Be the Most Favored Leader.

Lovers of Law and Order in the Republican Party for Franks.

WILL THE POST FLOP AGAIN

The Democrats of Kentucky are indulging in a State wide primary today and before tonight candidates will be nominated for all the State offices and Congressman Ollie James will be nominated for the United States Senate. The withdrawal of Senator Paynter left a clear field to Mr. James. Instead of letting the reins loose he rode all the harder.

William Addams, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, is gaining ground every minute and looks like a winner. The attempt to proscriber Hon. Ben Johnson on account of his religion has acted as a boomerang on the McCrory machine, and now some but disappointed office-seekers are so poor as to do it honor. Former United States Senator Blackburn has denounced the machine and some straight out for Judge Addams.

In Louisville the Cynthia man will have a big majority. He has the support of Mayor Head and the city administration and will receive the support of the rank and file of Democracy. On all sides the adherents of both candidates have praised the support of Mayor Head and Frank McGrath and the City and County Committee for its fairness in the appointment of election officers for the primary. They have been complimented by the McCrory managers on this point.

The Herald's political doeraster stated on Thursday that McCrory would carry Louisville easy because Henry Watterson and Col. W. B. Haldeman were championing him. Col. Watterson votes in the county. Col. Haldeman votes in the city. They have one vote each. Does the Herald's doeraster argue that two votes will elect McCrory? It is evident to any one that pays attention to politics that the rank and file of Louisville Democrats are not for McCrory.

Only a few days more and the Republican convention will be upon us. It looks like Hon. E. T. Franks, of Owensboro, is making a winning fight against Judge Edward C. O'Rear in the race for Governor. Many mean things are being said about Judge O'Rear. Some of them would not look well in print if they were blue penciled.

The Republicans that oppose nightriding, that stand for law and order and that love liberty and the right to worship at their own shrine are rallying to the support of Mr. Franks.

There is one man on the Democratic end that appears to be making a runaway race. That is J. W. Newman, candidate for the nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture. Much of his strength is due to Councilman Ben Sand and his labor cohorts.

The Louisville Evening Post begins to fear the edge of O'Rear will not carry Louisville. In the event that O'Rear is defeated look out for a desertion from the Republican ranks—the Post will flop again.

DEHLER-KEEBLER.

Miss Lillian Dehler and Roy Carter Keebler were united in marriage Wednesday evening at Calvary Episcopal church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James G. Minnegeppode. Misses Elsa Schultz and Elizabeth Vogt were the bridesmaids, and Mrs. Harvey Giles was the matron of honor. Young Keebler, a brother of the groom, was the best man. Ushers were Cecil Hardin, Wright Barr, Ferrell Burton, Harvey Giles, all of Louisville; Sidney Riddle, of Nashville, and Fred Wheeler, of Lexington. The music attending the marriage was directed by Frederick A. Cowles, the organist. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Dehler, on Third street. The bride is a graduate of Vassar College and has been much admired in local social circles.

FATHER ABELL ASSIGNED.

Rev. Father John Abell, recently ordained, has been appointed assistant to Father James L. Whelan, pastor of St. Alphonsus' church in Daviess county. Father Richard Maloney, who has been assistant there, has been made pastor of St. Augustine's church at Reed, Henderson county.

BUSY FAMILY.

Rev. Father Linus Braun, O. F. M., of St. Boniface Convent, is in Cincinnati this week. Last Saturday his brother, Oswald Braun, was ordained a priest as a member of the Franciscan order and on Sunday celebrated his first mass. On another day this week the two brothers officiated at the marriage of a third.